

# THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

[No. 807.]

FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1862.

[Vol. XV.]

LEXINGTON—PRINTED BY JOHN BRADFORD, (On Main Street)—PRICE TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, PAID IN ADVANCE.

## VALUABLE MEDICINES, AT REDUCED PRICES. +3

THE public are respectfully informed, that the *PATENT MEDICINES* hitherto in the hands of Messrs. MACLEAN & AYER, will in future be sold by NATHANIEL HART, only, in Lexington, Messrs. M. & P. having relinquished the agency in his favor. A fresh supply of the following are received from Lax & Co. Baltimore.

### DR. HAMILTON'S ELIXIR.

A sovereign remedy for Colds, obdurate Coughs, Asthma, sore Throats and approaching Consumption.

To Parents who have Children afflicted with the HOOPING COUGH.

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable. The Elixir is in perfectly agreeable, and the dose so small that no difficulty arises in taking it.

### INFALLIBLE AGUE AND FEVER DROPS.

Is the Cure of Agues, remittent and intermittent Fevers.

Thousands can testify of their being cured by these drops, at the bark and every other medicine has proved ineffectual, and not one in an hundred had occasion to take more than one, numbers not half a bottle.

Extract of a letter from Dr. Henry G. Soper, Kent County, Delaware.

"I have given the 'Ague-drops' to a number of patients this fall, and with constant success; in some obdurate cases they acted like a charm, the diseases yielding in a day or two. In others, it was necessary to give the drops for months, and when they had been thrown in the largest doses."

### TOOTH-ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy ever discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe inflammation.

### DR. HAHN'S TRUE AND GENUINE GERMAN CORN PLAISTER.

For corns speedily removing their root and branch without giving pain.

### DR. HAMILTON'S GRAND RESTORATIVE.

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures—Juvenile Indiscretion—excess in climate and unfavorable constitution—the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other destructive intemperance—the unskillful or excessive use of mercury—the difficulty peculiar to females at a certain period of life—hysterics, &c., &c.

And it is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of—  
Violent cramps in the bowels and loins, **+9**  
Nervous disorders, Confusion of mind,  
Inebriation, Loss of spirits,  
Melancholy, Loss of appetite,  
Relaxation, Impurities of the blood,  
Evolutionary emissions, Hysterical affections,  
Obdurate cures, Female weakness,  
Pleurisy, &c.

The principal operation of this remedy is in the stomach, restoring the digestive powers and sending forth from that organ new health and vigour into every part of the system; it enriches and purifies the blood without endangering it, braces without stimulating too violently the system, brings throughout the secretory vessels and the general habit; brings back the muscular fibres to their natural and healthy tone, and restores the nutrition which immoderate evacuation have destroyed and blood lost had prevailed the whole frame into languor and debility.

In cases of extremity, where the long prevalence and obduracy of disease has brought on a general impoverishment of the system, excessive depletion of the whole frame, and a wasting of the flesh which no nourishment or cordial could repair, a perseverance in the use of this medicine has performed the most astonishing cures.

### HAMILTON'S ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD.

A safe and effectual remedy for rheumatism, gout, palsy, spasms and bruises, white swellings, old, recent, and relaxation, numbness and weakness of the joints, stiffness of the neck, pains of the side, head, chest, twisted faces, frozen limbs, and every similar complaint. It prevents chilblains, or chapped hands, and the ill effects of getting wet or damp in the feet.

The extract is celebrated for removing cold and windy complaints in the stomach and bowels, dying pains, and other spasmodic affections.

The testimony of thousands, and daily experience fully confirm the superiority of the above medicines over all others, in the cure of the maladies we have enumerated.

Letter from Dr. Weatherburn, White County, Virg. October 7, 1861.

Gentlemen, I purchased at your shop the preparations you call Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard, which I believe have perfectly removed a chronic rheumatism (of that kind named Sciatica, or of the hip joint) under which I had laboured for a long time, and which had baffled every article in  *Materia Medica*, and every mode of treatment received into practice for the cure of this obdurate disease.

If you think this letter may be useful, you are at liberty to make it public.

P. WEATHERBURN.

Messrs. R. Lax & Co.

### DR. HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

The operation of these Pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age. They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite to procure a free perspiration, and to prevent colds, which are often attended with fatal consequences—a dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing bilious colic, constipation, flatulency, and every head-ache—and ought to be taken by all persons who change of climate.

## PERSIAN LOTION.

So celebrated among the fashionable throughout Europe is an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and safe, from corrosive and repellant minerals, (the basis of other lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing blemishes of the face and skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redness, furis, retters, ring worms, sun burns, prickly heat, premature wrinkles, &c. The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural indefatigable perspiration, which is essential to health, yet its effects are speedy and permanent, render the skin delicately soft and smooth, improving the complexion and restoring the bloom of youth.

### DR. HAHN'S GENUINE EYE WATER.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eye, whether the effect of natural weakness or accidental delusions of rheumatism, dullness, itching, and films on the eyes, never failing to cure those maladies which frequently forced the small pox, measles, and fevers & wonderfully strengthening a weak sight—Hundred have experienced its excellent virtues when nearly deprived of sight.

### THE RESTORATIVE POWDER FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.

This excellent preparation comforts and strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, absorbing all that acrimonious film and foulness, which tattered to accumulate never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

### THE DAMASK LIP SALVE.

Is recommended (particularly to the ladies) as an elegant and pleasant preparation for chapped and dry lips, and every blemish and inconvenience occasioned by colds, fevers, &c. Speedily restores to the lips a rosy color and delicate softness to the lips.

### THE ANODYNE ELIXIR.

For the cure of all kinds of Head Ache.

### FOR THE CURE OF VENEREAL COMPLAINTS.

The patent Indian Vegetable Specific, prepared by Dr. Leroux.

### CHURCH'S COUGH DROPS.

### HAMILTON'S WORM-DESTROYING LOZENGES.

Description of worms, and the symptoms by which they are known.

Worms which infest the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz. the Tape, or large round worm, the Ascarides, or short flat white worms, the Tricenes, or small maw worm, and lastly, the Tania, or tape worm, so called from its resemblance to tape:—When many worms lodge in the bowels, they are very hurtful, and most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms, are, disagreeable breath, especially in the morning, bad and corrupted gums, itching in the nose and about the face, convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes privation or speech—flirting and grinding of the teeth in sleep—irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food, and sometimes voracious—purging with mucus and feces—coolness—large and hard belly—pains and sickness at the stomach—pains in the head and thirst with looseness of spirits—flow fever, with final irregular pulse—a dry cough—excessive thirst—sometimes pale and unhealthy complexion, and sometimes the face bloated and swollen.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms, should have immediate recourse to Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges, which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

This medicine, which is innocent and mild, as is certain and efficacious in its operation, cannot injure the youngest infant, or the most delicate female. In fact, it should not be used in the body; but will, with out pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels, removing whatever is foul or offensive within, particularly those worms from whence worms and many fatal disorders proceed.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerness, having a pleasing appearance and agreeable taste.

As upwards one hundred and twenty thousand per cent of both sexes, and of every age, have received benefit from this extraordinary medicine, a multitude of certificates of cures may be seen, in addition to those already published.

A dose of this medicine given occasionally will effectually prevent the vomiting and purging of children, a dreadful disorder which annually destroys thousands of the tender part of our cities. It likewise the mildest and most certain remedy known, and has restored to health and strength a great number when in an advanced stage of this fatal complaint. Particular and plain instructions are also given for every part of the necessary treatment in such cases.

Letter from Mr. Benj. Williams, No. 52, Baltimore Street, two doors above South Gay-Street.

Gentlemen,

I have a son six years of age, who for four years past has been generally in a very unhealthy state, particularly in the summer; frequently afflicted with a alarming convulsion fits, the whole of his little frame swelling fast, his breath became fasted, an almost constant itching of the nose was excited, with other alarming symptoms. During the course of the above period, the advice and attendance of three of the most eminent physicians in Baltimore was successively procured. Each of these gentlemen in their turn declared worms to be the cause of his disorder, and exhorted their skill in attempts to expel them, pink root, steel filings, with a variety of other medicines were administered without the least success. It was once pronounced impossible for the child to live many hours.

I had frequently heard of your Worm Destroying Lozenges, but like many others, did not think highly of it as a medicine, until a gentleman of my acquaintance (Mr. Wm. S. Moore) in whose family they had been used with good effect, advised me to make a trial of them. I accordingly gave my son a dose, agreeable to the directions, which he expelled eight large worms, some of them about 12 inches in length, a dose of cold brought away four more of similar size; a third dose being administered, no worm appeared. The child recovered, and now enjoys a good state of health.

BENJ. WILLIAMS.

Mealy, Richd. Lee, & Co.

## THE SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be used with perfect safety by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury, or any dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smart which attends the application of other remedies.

## CAUTION.

\* \* \* Those who value their Money and their health, and wish to procure the Genuine Medicines, will apply only at a-bove.



Just arrived from Philadelphia, at our shop, near the Stray-Pen, Lexington, and to be sold for CASH, Fine Linen, or Flax-Seed.

### AND RED CLOVER SEED, FOR SALE.

AND W. McALLA & Co.

[PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.]

## SEVENTH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES, AT THE FIRST SESSION.

Began and held at the City of Washington, in the Territory of Columbia, on Monday, the Seventh of December, one thousand eight hundred and one.

## RESOLUTION

Authorizing the Secretary of State to furnish the members of both houses with the laws of the Sixth Congress.

RESOLVED, By the Senate and House of Representatives, of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of State be directed to cause to be furnished to each member of the two Houses of Congress a copy of the laws of the sixth Congress.

NATHANIEL MACON, Speaker of the House Representatives  
AARON BURR, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, Jan. 21, 1862.

TH: JEFFERSON, President of the United States.

## AN ACT

Concerning the Library for the use of both Houses of Congress.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the books and maps purchased by direction of the act of Congress, passed the twenty fourth of April, one thousand eight hundred, together with the books or libraries which have heretofore been kept separately by each house, shall be placed in the Capitol, in the room which was occupied by the house of Representatives, during the last session of the sixth Congress.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives, for the time being, be, and they hereby are empowered to establish such regulations and restrictions in relation to the said library, as to them shall seem proper, and from time to time, to alter or amend the same: Provided, That no regulation shall be made repugnant to any provision contained in this act.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That a Librarian, to be appointed by the President of the United States solely, shall take charge of the said library, who, previous to his entering upon the duties of his office shall give bond, payable to the United States, in such a sum, and with such security as the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives, for the time being, may deem sufficient, for the safe keeping of such books, maps and furniture as may be confided to his care, and the faithful discharge of his trust, according to such regulations as may be, from time, established for the government of the said library; which said bond shall be deposited in the office of the Secretary of the Senate.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That no map shall be permitted to be taken out

of said library by any person; nor any books, except by the President and Vice-President of the United States, and Members of the Senate and House of Representatives, for the time being.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the keeper of the said library shall receive for his services, a sum not exceeding two dollars per diem, for every day of necessary attendance; the amount whereof, together with the necessary expenses incident to the said library, after being ascertained by the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives, for the time being, shall be paid out of the fund annually appropriated for the contingent expenses of both Houses of Congress.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the unexpended balance of the sum of five thousand dollars appropriated by the act of Congress aforesaid, for the purchase of books and maps for the use of the two Houses of Congress, together with such sums as may hereafter be appropriated to the same purpose, shall be laid out under the direction of a joint committee, to consist of three members of the Senate and three members of the House of Representatives.

NATHANIEL MACON, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

A. BURR, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, Jan. 26, 1862.

TH: JEFFERSON, President of the United States.

## AN ACT

Authorizing the discharge of Lawrence Erb, from his confinement.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the marshal of the district of Pennsylvania be authorized and directed to discharge Lawrence Erb, late a collector of the revenue of the United States, in the county of Northampton, in the district of Pennsylvania, from confinement; upon a judgment obtained against him in favor of the United States: Provided That he take so much of an oath imposed upon persons imprisoned for debt by the second section of the act, entitled, "An act for the relief of persons imprisoned for debt," as relates to his not having transferred his property with an intent to defraud the United States; and that he shall assign and convey all the estate, real and personal, which he may now own, or be entitled to, to some person or persons for the use and benefit of the United States, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury: Provided also, That the said judgment shall remain in full force against any estate, real or personal, which the said Lawrence Erb may hereafter acquire and that process, may, at any time, be thereupon issued against the same.

NATH: MACON, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

A. BURR, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, Feb. 2, 1862.

TH: JEFFERSON, President of the United States.

## RESOLUTIONS

Expressing the sense of Congress on the gallant conduct of Lieut. Sterrett, the officers and crew of the United States Schooner Enterprise.

RESOLVED, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That they entertain a high sense of the gallant conduct of Lieutenant Sterrett, and the other officers, seamen and marines, on board the Schooner Enterprise, in the capture of a Tripolitan corsair of fourteen guns and eighty men.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to present to Lieutenant Sterrett a sword, commemorative of the aforesaid heroic action; and that one month's pay be allowed to all the other officers, seamen and marines, who were on board the Enterprise, when the aforesaid action took place.

NATH: MACON, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

A. BURR, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, Feb. 3, 1862.

TH: JEFFERSON, President of the United States.



CONGRESS  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES.  
SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, January 13, 1862.

DEBATE

On Mr. Breckinridge's motion to repeal the act passed last session, for a new organization of the

JUDICIARY SYSTEM.

[Mr. Mason, in continuation.]

Notwithstanding the remarks of gentlemen, I am inclined to think these ideas of the extreme independence of the judges, and the limited powers of the legislature, are not very old, but that they are of modern origin, and have grown up since the last session of Congress. For in the law passed last session, that very law which it is now proposed to repeal, is to be found a practical exposition in direct hostility with the principle now contended for which does not betray that sacred regard for the office of a judge, that is, on this occasion professed: in that very law will be found a clause which abolishes two district courts. The 24th Sec. says expressly "the district courts of Kentucky and Tennessee shall be & hereby are abolished." Will gentlemen tell this House how this express provision came into the act of the last session; and will they say that though they voted for this law, yet no power exists in the legislature to abolish a court. It is true, that it has been said, that though you cut down two district courts, you promoted the officers by increasing their salaries and making them judges of the circuit courts, but the fact is, you have abolished their offices; they are judges no longer of the districts of Kentucky and Tennessee; and they are to every purpose, whatever may be their name, in reality circuit judges. Though you have not lessened their salaries, you have deprived them of their offices. However, therefore, gentlemen may calculate as to the benefit or injury done these two judges, the principle is not affected by any result—their offices are gone.

It is not enough to say, that though you destroyed their offices you offered them others with higher salaries. You took away from them, in express terms, their offices by abolishing the offices.—You had stripped them of their offices, you had robbed them of their vested right and then to make friends, offered them a compensation; but whether the compensation thus offered for the deprivation they had suffered, was really equivalent to their loss, is a mere matter of calculation, and does not affect the constitutional principle. It is proper, however to observe, that they were no parties to the proposed compromise, and that indeed they had no choice left them. They were obliged to accept of what you offered them or have nothing. If they did not agree to become judges of the newly organized circuit courts, they could not remain judges of the district courts, for these courts were absolutely and completely abolished.

Were I, Mr. President, to make a calculation on the comparative increase of duties and additional salary, in the case of one of those gentlemen (Judge James, of Kentucky) I should have no hesitation to say, that the bargain which has been made without his consent, and without his being a party to it, is a very bad one for him. Knowing too his particular situation, I am persuaded that if the law had left him any election between his former and new situation, he would have preferred remaining where he was, and without a moment's hesitation, he would have rejected your proffered promotion, as it is called. This gentleman resides within a very few miles of Frankfort, where as district judge of Kentucky he held his court. Attached to domestic life, and enjoying all its felicities, engaged in and pleased with agricultural pursuits, he was never under the necessity even during the sessions of the courts, to sleep out of his own bed one night, or to be separated a single day from his family. He could every morning give direction for the management of his farm, and return early enough in the evening to see whether his orders were executed.

How is he situated under the change which has been forced upon him? Instead of attending one court almost at his door, your late law requires him to attend four. The nearest at Bairdtown, fifty or sixty miles from home. You oblig him to travel through dreary and inhospitable regions to the North Western territory, something short of an hundred miles and much greater distances to, and through still worse countries, Knoxville,

and Nashville, in Tennessee. In going from one to the other of those last mentioned places, he will have to pass through the country of the Cherokee Indians, nearly one hundred miles over the Cumberland mountains, where he will be exposed to every inclemency of weather, without a shelter to retire to, for there is not a house or a hut in the whole journey: a journey in which all travelers are obliged at all times, and unavoidable necessity, to sleep one night at least, and from the fall of rains, and rise of water courses, often many nights without a roof to cover them from the beating of the storm; and moreover where they are liable at every step to be robbed by the Indians, as I myself experienced passing through that wilderness. Can it be supposed, that the five hundred dollars added to the salary of judge James, should by a person situated as he was, be deemed a sufficient compensation for the additional duties, the toils, the dangers, and the deprivations, to which that law subjected him? In continuing to serve his country, I am sure he must have been influenced more by a sense of duty than a regard to private interest; or, a belief, that the change was in any respect advantageous to him.

By the 7th Section of the law of the last session, which transforms the district into circuit courts, which melts down the judges, and recoins them, it is enacted, that there shall be a circuit court composed of one new circuit judge and two old district judges, to be called the 6th circuit. Have you not then established a new office by the destruction of the old one? Have you not done more? Have you not violated the Constitution by declaring by law, who shall fill this new office; though the constitution declares Art. 2d Sect. 2d That the President shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate shall appoint all officers which shall be established by law.

Where were these guardians of the Constitution—these vigilant sentinels of our rights and liberties, when this law passed? Were they asleep upon their post? Where was the gentleman from New-York, who had on this debate made such a noble stand in favor of a violated Constitution? Where was the *Ajax* *Taleman* of his party, or to use his own more correct expression, the *falcon* to which he belonged? Where was the hero with his seven fold shield? Not of bull's hide—but of brass—prepared to prevent or to punish this Trojan rape which he now fees meditated upon the constitution of his country by a wicked *falcon*? Where was Hercules, that he did not crush these den of robbers that broke into the sanctuary of the constitution? Was he forgetful of his duty? Were his nerves unstrung? Or was he the very leader of the band that broke down these constitutional ramparts?

I shall now, sir, trouble you with a few remarks on the expediency of repealing this law. It has been said, that there is nothing peculiarly difficult in this law; that there has been no public clamour excited against it; that it was enacted with solemnity on calm and deliberate reflection; and that time has not been yet given to tell it by experience.

As no member, who has taken part in debate, was a member of this body, when the law passed, I will say something of its history. I am not disposed to excite the sensibility of gentlemen by any remarks which I shall make, or to call up unpleasant recollections of past scenes. But when I hear it said that this law was passed with calmness after mature reflection, and that we are now in a fit of passion going to do what was thus wisely done, I think it necessary that the public should have a correct statement.

It is true that under the last administration, when there existed (what I trust will never in an equal degree exist again) an immoderate thirst for executive patronage a proposition was made to establish a new judiciary system; a system worse than the present; as it proposed, according to my recollection, 33 judges instead of 16. This law was very near passing. It was however rejected in the House of Representatives by a very small majority. But it was circulated as a project of a law among the people. It was ill received. It was thought *too rank a thing*, and met with general disapprobation throughout the United States, as far as I have been able to learn. After this reception it was softened down to the plan introduced at the last session. What temper accompanied the progress of the bill in the other house I know not, or, if I did know would be proper for me here to say. But with respect to the acts of this body I am not of opinion that they added any dignity to our common course of procedure. The bill was referred to a committee, who, though it was very long, reported it

without any amendment. Various amendments were offered, some of which were admitted to be proper. But they were not received. One indeed proposed by a member from Connecticut, who was chairman of the committee, and was then hostile to the plan did pass in the early stages of the bill; but on the third reading it was expunged. All amendments proposed by the minority were uniformly rejected, by a steady unflexible & undeviating majority. I confess that I saw no passion, but I certainly did see great pertinacity; something like what the gentleman from Connecticut had termed a *holding fast*. No amendments were admitted—when offered we were told no; you may get them introduced by a rider or supplementary bill, or in any other way you please; but down this bill must go—it must be crammed down your throats; this was not the precise phrase, but such was the amount of what was said.

I will say that not an argument was urged in favor of the bill, not a word to show the necessity or propriety of the change.—Yet we are told that there was great dignity, great solemnity in its progress and passage!

But there is something undignified in thus hastily repealing this law! In thus yielding ourselves to the fluctuations of public opinion, so we are told!—But if there be blame on whom does it fall? Not on us, who respected the public opinion when this law was passed, and who still respect it. But on those who in defiance of public opinion passed this law, after that public opinion had been decisively expressed. The revolution in public opinion had taken place before the introduction of this project; the people of the United States had determined to commit their affairs to new agents; already had the confidence of the people been transferred from their then rulers into other hands. After this exposition of the national will, and this new deposit of the national confidence, the gentlemen should have left untouched this important and delicate subject; a subject on which the people could not be reconciled to their views even in the flood tide of their power and influence; they should have forbore, till agents better acquainted with the national will, because more recently constituted its organs, had come into the government. This would have been more dignified than to seize the critical moment when power was passing from them, to pass such a law as this. If there is error it is our duty to correct it; and the truth was, no law was ever more execrated by the public.

Let it not be said postpone the repeal till the next session. No. Let us restore those gentlemen to private life, who have accepted appointments under this law. This will be doing them greater justice, than by keeping them in office another year, till the professional business, which once attached to them, is gone into other channels. (TO BE CONTINUED.)

Lexington, March 5.

\*\* The second number, or half sheet of the Stud Book, accompanies this paper.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, February 15.

JUDICIARY BILL.

Mr. Davis moved the order of the day on the Judiciary Bill from the Senate.

On which Mr. Bayard moved a postponement of its consideration to this day three weeks.

On which motion an interesting debate of length arose, in which Messrs. Bayard, Rutledge, Griswold, Dennis, Hemphill, Goddard, Huger, T. Morris and Dana supported the motion; and Messrs. Giles Davis, R. Williams, Smilie, Euliss, S. Smith, and Holland opposed it.

When the question was taken by Yeas and Nays as follows:—

YEAS.

Messrs. Bayard, Boude, Cutler, Dana, Davenport, Dennis, Foster, Goddard, Griswold, Grove, Hallings, Hemphill, Henderson, Hill, Huger, Lowndes, Mattoon, L. R. Morris, T. Morris, Pierce, Plater, Read, Rutledge, Shepard, J. C. Smith, Stanley, Tallmage, Tenney, Tillinghast, Upham, Randolph, Wadsworth, Walker, L. Williams, Woods—35.

NAYS.

Messrs. Alston, Archer, Bacon, Bailey, Bishop, Brent, Brown, Butler, Cabell, Claiborne, Clay, Clopton, Condit, Curtis, Davis, Dawson, Dickson, Elmdorf, Elmer, Euliss, Fowler, Giles, Gray, Gregg, Hanna, D. Heister, J. Heister,

Holmes, Hoge, Holland, Holmes, Jackson, Johnston, Jones, Leib, Milledge, Mitchell, Moore, Mott, New, Newton, Nicholson, Randolph, Smilie, I. Smith, J. Smith of N. Y. J. Smith of Virg., Jos. Smith, S. Smith, Southard, Stanford, Stanton, Taliaferro, Thomas, Thompson, A. Trigg, J. Trigg, Van Cortlandt, Varnum, Van Horne, R. Williams,—61.

Mr. Dennis then moved a postponement to that day week; which motion was supported by Mr. Dennis, and opposed by Mr. Sandolph and Mr. Nicholson.

The Yeas and Nays were then taken and were Yeas 34—Nays 58.

Mr. Giles moved that the House resolve itself into a committee of the whole.

Mr. Rutledge moved an adjournment. Lost—Yeas 38—Nays—44.

Mr. Giles's motion was then agreed to, and the House went into a committee of the whole, Mr. John C. Smith in the chair.

The bill was then read, and at a quarter past 4 o'clock the committee rose, and asked leave to sit again.

Tuesday, Feb. 16.

The house then went into a committee of the whole on the Judiciary Bill from the Senate.

When Mr. Henderson moved to strike out the first section, in order to try the principle of the bill.

After the motion was stated from the chair, Mr. Henderson delivered his sentiments against the bill.

He was followed by Mr. R. Williams, who spoke in favor of it, and by Mr. Hemphill, against it.

February, 17.

The house went into a committee of the whole on the Judiciary bill; when Messrs. Thompson, Davis and Bacon spoke in favor of the repeal, and Mr. Thomas Morris against the repeal of the law of the last session.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the Judiciary bill, when Mr. Stanley spoke against, and Mr. Giles in favor of the repeal.

For the information of those who wish to make INSURANCE.

**A**PPLICATION for insurance must be accompanied with a certificate, specifying the length and width of the vessel or boat, the cable, stern-fast, number of oars, pump and canoe or kiff; the number of hands, &c. which ought to be given by persons who are judges, and who are disinterested reputable men.—A bill of lading signed by the captain, or a manifest signed by the inspector, which shall specify the whole of the cargo on board, or to be put on board.—It must also state where the boat or vessel lies—where she will take in her cargo—when she will take her departure; or if she has failed, the time when, and the port to which she is bound; and if any information has been received from her since she failed, it must be communicated. The insurance does not commence until the vessel is under way, on her intended voyage and the premium paid.

In all cases of loss, if practicable, a survey must be made by disinterested men, who are to file in writing, what in their opinion is necessary to be done, for the interest of the parties concerned; as also a protest to be entered by the captain on oath, in which the hands must join, stating particularly the loss, where and how it happened, and what cargo was then on board.

In case a boat or vessel be lost, it is the duty of the captain and hands, to use all possible means to recover the whole or as much as possible, of the cargo, for which labor and expence, the insurers will pay their proportionable part.

No boat which is insured, must attempt to pass the Falls of the Ohio, without taking a pilot on board.

Any shipper, who intends to tarry at any port or place on the voyage, for the benefit of trading, or other purposes, must have an article to that effect, inserted in the policy of insurance.

Published by order of the Directors,  
WILLIAM MACBEAN, CLK.  
March 4th, 1862.

THE SHAREHOLDERS

of the Vineyard Association, are requested to meet at the house of Capt. John Postlethwait in the town of Lexington, on Saturday the 20th of this instant, (March) at 10 o'clock A. M. in order to elect twelve directors, for the ensuing year, agreeably to the law "Incorporating the Vineyard Society."

JOHN BRADFORD, President.  
March 4, 1862.

WINCHESTER'S DIALOGUES,  
For sale at this office.



# TO BE SOLD

ON the premises on Wednesday the 17th day of March next (if not sold on that day it will be rented) the house and lot on Main-street, Lexington, known by sign of the BUFFALO, the property of John M'Nair, dec. occupied for a number of years as a tavern. The building is a two story frame, 33 feet front and 60 back (more or less). Its situation is so well known that any further description is unnecessary; it is sufficient to say, that no situation in this town is more eligible for a store or tavern, being in complete order, and having a large stable thereon. Possession will be given on the first day of August next—terms of payment will be made known by the executors.

Also, at said time and place will be sold the lease (for ever) of a two story frame house and lot, opposite the public square, and also Mr. I. B. Brent's tavern. Said lot is 16 feet 4 inches front, and 60 feet back, (more or less) subject to fifteen dollars and twenty five cents yearly. Possession will be given immediately—the terms of payment will be made known at the time of sale.

And at the same time and place will be rented for one year, one five acre lot, opposite Mr. Morton's on Limestone road. One five acre out lot, north-east of Ruffell's road, and opposite Mr. McCullough's lot. One five acre out lot, on the north-west of Ruffell's road, and adjoining Major Morrison's lot. The above lots are well set with Timothy and Clover, and well fenced.

And at the said time and place will be sold a Wagon and Team of five horses—The wagon has not been in use more than six months, and the horses are young and now in complete order; as also, a complete set of harness for said horses. Also, at said time will be sold a quantity of Household and Kitchen Furniture and two Stills, 100 and 52 gallons each. A credit of six months will be given by giving bond and security for all sums above ten dollars.

All those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment; and all persons having any demands against said estate are requested to bring them forward properly authenticated that provision may be made to discharge them.

Jane M'Nair, Executrix.  
Robert Patterson,  
Alexander Parker,  
Samuel Ayres,  
Thomas Wallace, } Executors.  
Lexington, Feb. 18, 1802.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on Dick's river, near Boman's old Station, a black Mare, and bay yearling Colt, the mare about 8 or 9 years old, fifteen hands high, had on a fix hilling bell, fastened with a leather collar and leather buckle, no brand perceivable, appraised to 25—the colt thirteen hands high, its mane hanging on the near side, appraised to 41 10s.

William Anderson,  
Mercer, Dec 28, 1801.

NOTICE,  
THAT commissioners appointed by the county court of Montgomery county, will meet at the mouth of Buck-Lick creek, a branch of Hickman, on the 15th day of June next, in order to take the depositions of witnesses, and perjure testimony respecting the calls of an entry of one thousand acres of land made in the name of Jenkin Phillips, and do such other acts as shall be deemed necessary and agreeably to law.

Jenkin Phillips.  
March 3, 1802.  
TAKEN up by the subscriber, in Jefferson county, on Hickman creek, near Teagarden's mill, a sorrel Horse, two or three years old, thirteen hands high, four and two feet white, no brands perceivable, appraised to 12—January 16th 1802.

Richard Greas.  
TAKEN up by the subscriber, near the mouth of the Knob-Lick creek, a dark bay Mare, four years old this spring, four feet three inches high, branded on the near jaw, shoulder and buttock with B, appraised to 175, April 9th 1802.

John Barnett.  
TAKEN up by the subscriber, one black Mare Colt, two years old next spring, thirteen hands high, the two hind feet white, a small ship, appraised to six pounds.

John Osburn.  
Fleming county, Locust, Nov. 28, 1801.  
SIX CENTS REWARD.  
RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Montgomery county, JESSE ARMSTRONG, an apprentice to the Tanning business. He is in his 18th year, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, light brown hair, fair complexion, remarkably quick kneed; whoever apprehends said apprentice and delivers him to me shall have the above reward.

James Haslet.  
3w

# TO BE SOLD

At Public Auction,  
ON Saturday, the 20th of March next, at the plantation of the subscriber on the Leetown road, 4 miles below Lexington, all the Horses and Cattle, with a number of other articles, belonging to the estate of Aaron Torrance deceased—12 months credit will be given, on receiving bond with approved security—Notice is hereby given to all those indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands against it to call them known to

John White, administrator.  
February 20, 1802.  
TAKEN up by the subscriber, of the county of Jefferson, on the waters of Hickman, a yellow bay Horse, ten or twelve years old, fifteen hands one inch high, a blaze in his forehead, no brands perceivable, appraised to 25, Jan. 21st 1802.

Isaac Smith.  
4 FOR SALE—ON CREDIT,  
10,000lb of BACON, chiefly Joints,  
20,000lb of TOBACCO,  
1,000 gallons of BRANDY,  
2,000 ditto WHISKEY,  
GREEN CLAY.  
Jan. 20, 1802.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Nelson county, on the road leading from Felin's ferry to Waldford; two flax, the one a Bay Horse, eight years old past, 14 1/2 hands high, branded on the near shoulder, thus R S and on the but side on the hind feet white, except 6 one foot above the hoof, some saddle spots on both sides, rotes and paces. Appraised to 51 10s.  
The other a Bone Mare, judged 12 years old, 13 hands 3 inches high, trots naturally. Appraised to 81.

William M'MEKINS.  
27th Nov. 1801.  
2 FOR SALE,  
SEVEN TRACTS OF  
LAND,  
OF Five Hundred acres each, situated in the Illinois Grant, county of Clark, and Indiana Territory—The tracts are known, on the map of said grant, by the Nos. 48, 105, 134, 166, 217, 242, & 265. There is no kind of dispute in the title to these lands. For terms apply to the subscriber at Louisville.

WORDEN POPE.  
February 24th, 1802.  
2 WANTED,  
A QUANTITY OF  
MERCHANTABLE WHISKEY,  
(if delivered at Frankfort would be preferred)  
Apply to  
MACBEAN & POTYER.  
Lexington, 26th, Feb. 1802.

BAR IRON—Well assorted.  
Whole sale or retail, at the  
SIGN OF THE BUFFALO,  
Lexington, by  
BENJAMIN WHALEY.  
KENTUCKY, Paris District, &c.  
Robert Johnston, Complainant,  
against  
Robert Martin & others, Defendants.  
In CHANCERY.  
THE defendant Martin, not having entered his appearance herein, agreeably to the act aforesaid and the rules of this court; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth—on the motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant Martin, do appear here on the third day of the next term of this court, and answer the complainant's bill; that a copy of this order be inserted in some one of the Gazettes at this date for eight weeks successively, another copy posted at the front door of the court house in Paris, and published at the door of the Presbyterian meeting house, in Paris, some Sunday immediately after Divine service.  
A copy—Telle  
Tho. Arnold, C. P. D. C.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, A Likely Young NEGRO MAN, Named AUGIN, of a yellow complexion, a scar in his forehead, a large flat nose, and other scars about him, he is about fix years of age, well made, about seventeen; whoever secures him, so that I get him again, shall have TWO DOLLARS REWARD, paid by me.

John Graves.  
February 7.  
TO BE SOLD  
To the Highest Bidder,  
AT Winchester, in Clarke county, on the twenty-second day of March next, A TRACT OF LAND, the property of David Martin deceased, containing four hundred acres, lying on the waters of Red river, on Woodard's creek. The sale will be in conformity to an act of assembly, made for the special purpose; and a title bond from Samuel Edill to said Martin, will be the conveyance. Six months credit will be allowed, the purchasers giving bond with approved security, to

Acchilles E. Clark,  
Ambrose Ewank,  
John Martin, } Com'rs.  
24p

BOARDING SCHOOL,  
Will be opened again, four miles from Lexington, by Mrs. GAAT, the first day of April, at twenty dollars a quarter, in sight of where the formerly taught. The house commodious, and the water pure as any in the State. Those who wish to engage scholars, are requested to make early application.

February 12, 1802.

NOTICE,  
I SHALL attend with commissioners appointed by the county court of Nicholas, on the 15th of March next; to establish the calls and boundaries of an entry of 2000 acres made the 24th day of January 1783, in the name of Thomas Alcock, near the head of the Bukey Fork of Hinkton, in the county of Nicholas; beginning at a large crooked Lyn and Walnut. I shall meet at McCormack's tan-yard and proceed to said beginning, for the purpose aforesaid.  
WM. SUDDETH,  
Attorney in fact for  
Thomas Alcock.

WAGNON  
R. BRADLEY  
RESPECTFULLY announces that he succeeds Major WAGNON, in the commodious Brick House and Stables, which he lately occupied in this place, with a revision of assistants and servants, arranged to respective departments; which together with that peculiar respect shown himself while with Major Wagon, emboldens him to anticipate a patronage from GENTLE GUESTS, ONLY, as durable as his solicitude to please.  
Lexington, 15th Feb. 1802.

FOR SALE,  
THREE THOUSAND ACRES OF  
LAND,  
LYING on the Ohio river, about six to eight miles below Louisville.—The general quality of this land is what is esteemed very good second rate—it will be sold in such quantities as may suit the convenience of purchaser, and will be offered on very moderate terms—Application may be made to Warden Pope esq. at Louisville, or to the subscriber in Lexington at Mr. Jno. Pollethwait's.  
HENRY PURVANCE,  
Lexington, 17th Feb. 1802.

NOTICE.  
One of the subscribers intending to set out for PHILADELPHIA,  
On the 15th of March ensuing; requests all indebted to make payment, prior that time.

SAML. & GEO. TOTTER.  
12th, Feb. 1802.  
Millerburgh Lead-Mine  
LOTTERY.  
SCHEME.  
1 prize of 600 dollars, is 600  
2 300 300  
6 100 600  
10 50 500  
50 20 1000  
100 15 1500  
2079 9 & a fraction, 15000  
First and last drawn ticket, 100 each, 200  
24,000  
6000 tickets at 4 dollars each, 24,000  
2,250 Prizes, 3,750 Blanks. Not two blanks to a prize.  
15 per cent to be deducted from all prizes.

The object of this Lottery is to raise 3600 dollars, in order to improve and extend the Lead Mine at Millerburgh, Bourbon county. When the immense advantage that will result to the community by improving this mine, (in certain large sums of money in our own State) is taken into consideration, there scarcely can remain a doubt but that the tickets will meet with a rapid sale and the drawing commence in April next.

WILLIAM HENRY,  
THOMAS HUGHES,  
DAVID FLOUNOY,  
DANIEL DUNCAN,  
JOSEPH DESHAI,  
JOHN PICKETT,  
DUVAL PAYNE,  
WM. E. BOSWELL,  
Managers.  
\*\* Tickets to be had of the managers. im&amf

NOTICE.  
I shall attend with commissioners appointed by the county court of Montgomery, at the beginning corner of an entry of 361 acres of land, made in the name of William Smith, near the mill of Higgin, on the waters of Grass Lick, to establish the calls and boundaries of the said entry, and the survey made thereon; and to do such other acts and things, as may be deemed necessary and according to law, on the fourth day of March next, and at the place above mentioned, and continue there until I have finished.

Original Young,  
Attorney for Wm. Smith  
February 2, 1802.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Boone county, on Ten Mile creek, the 11th day of Nov. a bright bay Horse, about fifteen hands high, at or 12 years old, no brands perceivable, much fiddle marked, his neck hind foot white, his off fore foot flatter than the other, a small bluish in his right eye, shed before, a few white hairs in his forehead, bad tail, appraised to 131.

John Points.  
TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on the Doctor's fork of Chaplain, A BAY FILLEY, three years old past, about thirteen and an half hands high, has a small flar in her forehead, is not broke or branded; appraised to twenty five dollars.

AARON HUTCHINGS.  
Mercer, Dec. 19th, 1801.  
STATE OF KENTUCKY.  
Washington District ss.  
Robert B. Morton, complainant,  
vs.  
William Wood, Elizabeth Fox,  
Mary Fox, Arthur Fox, and  
Matilda Fox, heirs and representatives of Arthur Fox, deceased,  
Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.  
It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant William Wood is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, and he not having entered his appearance agreeably to law, and the rules of this court—on the motion of the complainant, by Jesse Bledie his attorney; it is ordered, that he appear here on the third day of the next court, and answer the complainant's bill; and that a copy of this order be published for two months successively in the Kentucky Gazette; another posted at the door of the court house of Mason county; and that this order be published some Sunday immediately after Divine service, at the door of the Baptist meeting house in Washington.

(A copy.) Telle  
Francis Taylor, C.W.D.C.  
NICHOLAS BRIGHT,  
BOOT & SHOE  
MANUFACTURER.

Returns his thanks to his customers for their past favors, and hopes by his attention to business to merit them in future. He begs leave to inform the public in general, that he has removed his shop next door to Mr. Boggs's, opposite Capt. Henry Marshall's tavern, on Main street.—The ladies are respectfully informed that they may be supplied with Grecian Sandals, a new and much esteemed improvement, and superior to the former fashions. Other branches of his business is carried on as usual, with neatness and dispatch.

BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL.  
NEW YORK, Feb. 15.  
The ship Orlando, capt. Marichalk, arrived yesterday, left Bordeaux the 2d of January. At the date of her departure, the negotiations of Ameins were progressing, but the definitive treaty between England and France had not yet been signed. The French fleet sailed from Brest, Rochelle, and Rochefort, for the West-Indies, on the 14th of December.—The whole of the troops which were on board of the fleet, amounted to 30,000 men, under the command of Gen. Le-Clerc, brother-in-law of Buonaparte. Bonaparte went out as Maritime Prefect, and Villaret Joyselle as Admiral.

Verbal accounts by this arrival state, that the United States of America are treated with very little respect at the court of Buonaparte, in consequence of their neutrality, and the not making it a common cause between them and the Republic, in her late warfare.

The apparent coolness shewn on the arrival of our ambassador at Paris, is certainly confirmatory of this account. The French official paper merely mentions, that Mr. Livingston had been presented to the First Consul.

The splendor with which lord Cornwallis was received at Paris, contrasted with the reception of Mr. Livingston, was even noticed in France, on the arrival of the latter gentleman. It was thought somewhat singular, that so much more attention should be paid to the minister of a monarch than to one from "a filter republic."

We have seen a letter from Bordeaux, of the 27th Dec. received yesterday by the Orlando, which mentions that commerce was completely at a stand, and would probably remain so till the definitive treaty was ratified.

The Paris and Bordeaux papers, received by the Orlando, although of a late date, contain no news.

Captain Marichalk has brought dispatches from commodore Dale, for the Secretary of the Navy. The United States ship President had been driven ashore at Port Mahon, in the island of Majorca, but was got off with little damage.

The brig Sally, of this port sailed from Bordeaux on the 6th January, and has dispatches on board from Mr. Livingston to the Secretary of State.



